

JK

K.W.HO – 歷史集

國際經濟合作 International Economic Cooperation

K.W.HO

◆ 神級資歷 · 5**狀元之選 從此改變歷史 ◆

HISTORY

有誰更強？

★ 求敗 · 考場戰神

高考歷史科全卷 88%分數奪 A，歡迎其他大型補習社之 A 級導師挑戰，本人先讓 20%分數(約 4-5 個等級)以示禮讓！

★ 戰績無可匹敵

2016-2020 年間合共打造超過 110 名 5**學生，大幅拋離坊間其他導師！
最多 5**學生實證 K.W.HO 神技！

★ 創造傳奇，空前絕後

2016 年有門生僅用 10 個月時間由零開始新修歷史科取得 5**，開創新修傳奇！

2017 年有重考生由 Level 2 跳升至 5**，創造重考傳奇！

新修傳奇！重考傳奇！只因 K.W.Ho 神技！還有誰可教出十個月時間由零開始新修取得 5**？還有誰可以教出由 Level 2 重考躍升至 5**？

用得 K.W.Ho Unbeatable Notes，當然最好是以極平價錢補 K.W.Ho，
有誰更強？有誰更平？

有誰更能夠教你用 Unbeatable Notes 去迅速掌握課文及技巧？

課程查詢：<https://www.kge.hk/tutorialRWD/teacher/KH.php?examSbjCode=his>

有誰更平？

★ 每堂低至\$75

All in One Super Course 每堂只需要\$75! 4堂之課題只需要\$300! 比一般大型補習社學費平約一半，更只是一般私人或小型補習社的 1/3，甚至乎是 1/4 價錢!! 極平價錢就可以助你有效使用 K.W.Ho Unbeatable Notes，節省大量時間，掌握清楚每個課題之重點及答題思維與技巧!

★ 孖住報 → 平一半學費

K.W.Ho 大部分課程均設有孖住報優惠，只要舊生帶新生或新生孖住報，兩人均可以獲該期的半價優惠。期期帶新生報讀，期期可享半價。

★ 奪 5** → 回饋一半學費

報讀 All in One Super Course 及 Super Advanced Course 合共 8 期或以上，並考獲 5**者，可獲已報讀課程之總金額的一半作獎學金。

★ 孖住報 + 奪 5** → 免費補足全部課程

期期孖住報可以期期平一半學費，再加上奪 5**可獲已報讀課程之總金額的一半作獎學金，變相免費補足全部課程! 只要你夠搏，肯搵新生孖住報，upgrade 自己到 5**，學費全免!! 我貼錢俾你補習!

用得 K.W.Ho Unbeatable Notes，當然最好是以極平價錢補 K.W.Ho，
有誰更強？有誰更平？

有誰更能夠教你用 Unbeatable Notes 去迅速掌握課文及技巧？

課程查詢：<https://www.kge.hk/tutorialRWD/teacher/KH.php?examSbjCode=his>

史實部分，同學可以登入英皇教育網站，
觀看網上補課之講解。

30-60 分鐘時間，
我會同你 **KO** 每個課題所需之史實認知，
掌握清楚歷史脈絡，
洞悉考試重點！

網上補課登入步驟：

The screenshot shows the K.W.HO website interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with the text 'K. W. Ho 課程搜尋', '歷史 暑期課程章程下載', and '16-17 暑期課程'. Below this is a book cover for '2016-17 Summer Course'. The main content area features the text 'K.W.HO 神級戰績·技巧稱霸' and a list of achievements and resources, including exam results and a list of books.

1. 登入 www.kge.hk -> 英皇教育名師補習 -> 名師介紹 -> K.W.Ho -> Online Lessons
2. 於“登入學生服務”填上：
 - 學生編號 (學生証上的學生編號)
 - 密碼 (身分證號碼中的六個數目字 [括號除外])
 - 認證碼 (數據畫面顯示的六位數目字)
3. 揀選合適之課程片段，再按“即時收看”便可

Background & Development of History – MAJOR EXAMPLES

1. International Monetary Fund (IMF) (1945)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conceived near the end of the Second World War ➤ An institution in the United Nations system ➤ Agreement of the International Monetary Fund ➤ 44 countries signed the Agreement of the International Monetary Fund in the US ➤ Officially founded in December 1946 and started operation since March 1946
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lend countries foreign exchange when needed and provide technical assistance to rebuild the economy ➤ Ensure smooth operation of the financial system to provide a favorable environment for trading ➤ Promote exchange rate stability and an open system of international payments to facilitate trading
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 44 countries sought to participate when it first established with some major countries participating
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ One of the two biggest financial institutions in the world ➤ Facilitate the economic recovery after the War

2. World Bank Group (WBG) (1946)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conceived near the end of the Second World War ➤ An institution in the United Nations system ➤ It is combined by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA) and other institutions. ➤ The agreement over the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is signed in 1944 in the US ➤ Started its operation since 1946
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lend countries foreign exchange when needed and provide technical assistance to rebuild the economy ➤ Provide low interest loans to developing countries to help them to tackle their economic problems
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Different major countries involving
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ One of the two biggest financial institutions in the world ➤ Facilitate the economic recovery after the War

3. The Molotov Plan (1947)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The US proposed the Marshall Plan in 1947 ➤ A series of trade and economic agreement signed in July-August 1947 between the USSR and the East European Countries were known as the Molotov Plan ➤ The US proposed the Marshall Plan in 1947
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avoid East European Countries from participating in the Marshall Plan ➤ Facilitate the economic recovery in Eastern Europe
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, Poland, Yugoslavia and Romania
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Response to the Marshall Plan ➤ The effectiveness is far less than Marshall Plan ➤ The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) that is established in 1949 followed up the Molotov Plan

4. The Marshall Plan (1948)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ After the Truman Doctrine, the US was more active in providing financial aids to the European countries ➤ The discussion was started in 1947 and approved Foreign Assistance Act in April 1948 to give out assistance
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recover the economy of the Europe ➤ Fight against communism
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The United States, Greece, Turkey and West European countries
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Led to the appearance of the Molotov Plan ➤ To distribute the aid of the Plan, there was the setup of Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) (1948)

5. Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)(1948)

Background	➤ To respond to the Marshall Plan
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To distribute Marshall Plan 13 billion aid ➤ To rebuild Europe's economy ➤ Facilitate the trading between member states ➤ Prevent the spread of communism
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 18 member states ➤ Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Austria, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First economic cooperation organization set up by many countries ➤ Fostered the economic recovery and the trading between member states ➤ Facilitated the cooperation between countries

6. Union Benelux (1948)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The power of small countries was relatively smaller, as well as their resources → enhanced cooperation to speed up the economic recovery ➤ In 1921, there was the setting up of Belgium–Luxembourg Economic Union by Belgium and Luxembourg ➤ In 1944, the Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg governments signed the tariff agreement in London and it was put into effect in 1948
Objectives	➤ Promoting the free flow of goods, resources and labour among the member states
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Three member states in total ➤ Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The remarkable results became an example for future European economic co-operation. ➤ Facilitated the setting up of European Coal and Steel Community(ECSC) by France in 1952

7. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA/ COMECON) (1949)

Background	➤ After the Molotov Plan, to expand the East European economic integration, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was founded
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avoid East European Countries from participating in the Marshall Plan ➤ Started the East European economic integration to facilitate the economic recovery
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Founded by 6 member states ➤ Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, USSR ➤ Albania and East Germany joined in 1946 and 1950 respectively
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Economic integration in Eastern Europe ➤ The effectiveness is far behind the Western European economic integration

8. European Coal and Steel Community(ECSC) (1952)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Since the Benelux Union made remarkable achievements, the French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman proposed to increase the scale of co-operation. This was known as the “Schuman Plan” ➤ Passed in Treaty of Paris in 1951 and established in 1952
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To put the production of coal and steel under a supranational organization ➤ To have an effective use of the member states’ resources to rebuild the economy, such as France’s iron and Germany’s coal ➤ To remove internal tariffs on coal, iron and steel among member states
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 6 member states (The Inner Six) ➤ France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trade and production increased rapidly within the Community. Its total steel output increased by 50% during its first five years. ➤ An important step of European economic integration as some of the countries willing to give up part of their sovereignty and handed it to a supranational organisation ➤ Such remarkable results encouraged further co-operation made more countries willing to give up their sovereignty and facilitated the further European integration

9. The European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC/Euratom) (1958)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The success of ECSC promoted further cooperation and the Treaty of Rome was signed in March 1958 to expand the cooperation to atomic power development and setting up of common market ➤ France was condemned by the US and USSR in Suez War (1956-1957) This made France understood that strengthening its economic and military power is the only way to have stronger influence
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote joint efforts in developing nuclear for industrial use and setting up an atomic energy research centre and exchange information ➤ Setting up an atomic energy common market ➤ Develop the peaceful use of atomic energy
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of six member states (The Inner Six) ➤ France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Such remarkable results encouraged further co-operation made more countries willing to give up their sovereignty and facilitated the further European integration

10. European Economic Community (EEC) (1958)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A further economic cooperation of the Inner Six and the aim to set up a common market. ➤ In 1955, the member of the ECSC agreed to set up a European Common Market ➤ The member states signed the Treaty of Rome in March 1957 and effective in January 1958
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To remove tariff barriers among its member states and impose a common external tariff ➤ To encourage the free flow of goods, resources and labour within the Community ➤ To introduce a common agricultural policy and abolish tariffs on agricultural products ➤ To standardise social welfare
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of six member states (The Inner Six) ➤ France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg
Important Examples During Development	<p>The Common Agricultural Policy; CAP</p>
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The farmers were given subsidies to lower the price of the product in the market ➤ The most extreme example: The sugar produced in North European countries was cheaper than the one produced in Africa ➤ CAP was a concern for the United Kingdom before it joined the EEC. The UK didn't practice this policy when it first joined the EEC until 1977

11. European Free Trade Association (EFTA) (1960)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are remarkable results for the economic cooperation by countries like France and West Germany. However, the United Kingdom refused to give up its sovereignty to join these groups ➤ The UK then started its own association by signing Stockholm Convention with countries like Austria and Switzerland to set up the European Free Trade Association. It was in effect in May 1960
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To promote free trade among its members by removing internal tariff barriers, but not imposing a common external tariff
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 7 member states (The Outer Seven) ➤ Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland and Austria
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Its achievements were not as remarkable as those of the EEC as the member states failed to give up their sovereignty to work together ➤ The Outer Seven's geographical locations were sparse. This is a barrier for the member states' trading and lower its effectiveness ➤ There was a lack of comprehensive cooperation within the Association thus there were member states quitted and joined EC or ECC

12. European Community (EC) (1967)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The success of the economic cooperation made the Inner Six willing for further cooperation ➤ There were some overlap areas between ECSC, EURATOM and EEC ➤ The Inner Six signed the Brussels Treaty in 1965 and it was in effect in 1967. It combined the three associations to become EC
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To encourage the free flow of goods, resources and labour within the Community ➤ To remove tariff barriers among its member states and impose a common external tariff ➤ To introduce a common external trading policies ➤ To arrange the transportation system, agriculture and economic policies between the member states
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 6 member states (The Inner Six) ➤ France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg ➤ Several countries joined later such as the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland joined in 1973
Important Examples During Development	Single European Acts (1987)
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The member states of EC signed the Single European Acts in February 1986 ➤ It regulated that a completely free and common market (no restrictions of any kind on internal trade and movement of goods) should be formed by 1992 to ensure there will be a free flow of goods, resources and labour. ➤ It was in effect in July 1987
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ EC paved the way to the setting up of the EU (1993) ➤ When more countries joining EC, there were more conflicts at the same time, like the UK was conservative and refused the uniform of currency and political integration

13. European Union (EU) (1993)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The EC's success made the member states willing to have further integration, the integration was expanded towards non-economic aspects such as diplomatically and social aspect ➤ In December 1991, the EC's member states had a summit in Holland ➤ In February 1992, the Maastricht Treaty was signed by different countries ➤ In November 1993, under the Treaty of Maastricht, the European Community was renamed the European Union
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To encourage the free flow of goods, resources and labour within the Community ➤ To remove tariff barriers among its member states and impose a common external tariff ➤ To introduce a common external trading policies ➤ To arrange the transportation system, agriculture and economic policies between the member states ➤ To cooperate in legal aspect, such as exchanging the information of the criminals ➤ Remove the boundary limitation between member states ➤ Set up common environmental protection polices ➤ Set up common external policies
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 12 founding member states ➤ France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Portugal and Spain ➤ Other European countries have joined afterwards, such as Finland, Sweden, Austria
Important Examples During Development	Schengen Agreement (1995)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The agreement abolished the border checks of different countries to strengthen the labor power, facilitate the flow of capital and to promote the travel industry ➤ Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany signed the agreement in 1985 ➤ Italy, Austria, Spain, Portugal and Greece joined in the 1990s ➤ The Agreement was put in effect in 1995 ➤ The UK and Switzerland did not join before 2000

	<p style="text-align: center;">Amsterdam Treaty (1997)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Set up a series of improving policies regarding refugees, employment, environment, sexual equality and consumer ➤ One of the policies stated that member states can use “important and stated reasons of national policy” to stop any of the cooperation to protect the sovereignty of the member state
	<p style="text-align: center;">Set up of European Central Bank (ECB) and Euro (1999)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ European Central Bank is a banking system responsible to draft and executive EU policies ➤ Euro is the common currency of most of the member states ➤ In 1992, the Treaty of Maastricht stated that a central banking system and a common currency must be established within 1999 ➤ Countries like the UK, Sweden and Denmark did not use it as currency
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The economic cooperation extended from economic aspect to several aspects such as the political, diplomatic and legal. It is an important step to the cooperation of the European cooperation ➤ Enhanced the status of Europe, made it more influential